

Bust of Bryce Is Unveiled in Trinity Church

Memorial to British Statesman Given to American People by Sulgrave Institution of Great Britain

Root Praises His Work

Says He Strengthened Link Between Both Nations and Stood for Security

A bust of the late Viscount Bryce was formally presented to the American people in Trinity Church yesterday by a visiting delegation from the Sulgrave Institution of Great Britain. The presentation was made by Sir Charles Wakefield, former Mayor of London and head of the delegation.

The services in Trinity, which was crowded to the doors with a joint gathering of Americans and Britishers, were designed to emphasize the friendship between the two peoples. The memory of Viscount Bryce was honored for his share in welding the countries together, as well as for his personal contributions.

Mr. Root described the former British Ambassador to the United States as the man from whom America learned more than from any other single individual of the shortcomings which she should overcome.

Bryce Taught U. S. Much
"His name is a household word in this country, not that he flattered us, but that he told us how great we were, and that he told us the truth in his 'American Commonwealth'."

"We learned more from him than from any other single man about our mistakes which we should amend, and our shortcomings which we should overcome. The mission of Lord Bryce was to tell the truth to the whole world of problems of self-government. He held together the past and the future in iron bands of character and love."

He came to this place of worship to uphold an institution that received its charter before the Revolution. We have come here to acknowledge the gracious act of self-government and to bear witness to what the people of America owe to Great Britain. Those of us who were so fortunate as to be personal friends of Lord Bryce are here to pay a debt of affection to that kindly and lovely man."

Man a Scientific Study
Mr. Root described Lord Bryce as essentially a scientific investigator, by nature and irresistible impulse a great public teacher. The behavior of man was to him a biological study, considered in relation to the preservation of the race.

"For sixty years after his initial work he studied the behavior of man in his efforts at settlement of government," continued Mr. Root. "The result of this was his great work on the present and future of international law."

"Modern Democracy." He did not collect in his works what others have said. All over the world he knew what was really attempted and really being done, wherever men were trying to solve the problems of self-government.

He brought to his task penetration, accuracy for unwearying industry, insight and vast inspiration."

Mr. Root referred to one of his greatest works, "The American Commonwealth," saying that his experience as a statesman and profound student of the human mind had taken him out of the class of the speculative. He knew the real obstacles in the way of making perfect government. His name was one which inevitably saw the good side of man. He expected improvement without ignoring difficulties and weaknesses. He was in sympathy with every man who was striving to unite and control.

Was Great Public Teacher
Bryce was not only a great scientific investigator, he was a great public teacher," said Mr. Root. "We can never realize how important it was for our country and ours that he was Ambassador in the years preceding the war. In the conduct of international affairs no one can always have his own way. It is a process of give and take. James Bryce understood the role of the United States as well as Great Britain. He stood, as a statesman should stand, steady for the interests of his own country, but he at no narrow conceptions of what the interests were. He stood for the broad conception of national interest which makes for the good will and universal security. In every ques-

Tribute to Late Ambassador Bryce



Impressive scene in Trinity Church yesterday when the Sulgrave delegation presented bust of the British statesman. Left to right—Elihu Root, Sir Charles Wakefield, Miss Freda Wakefield and the Rev. Caleb Rockford-Stetson.

tion he settled he strengthened the link between both countries."

Mr. Root made specific reference to Viscount Bryce's dealings with Canada, describing the way in which he bridged a difficult situation. At the time of his arrival in Washington as Ambassador Canada was in a state of dissatisfaction and discontent. He took it upon himself to pack his bag for Ottawa whenever occasion arose and to act as a mediator between Canada and the United States, with the result that when he departed the mass of irritation that had existed for years between the bordering countries was gone, Mr. Root declared. Continuing, he said:

Stood for Democracy

"It is very appropriate that this noble British man should be commemorated by a bust in this temple of religion. He preached the doctrine of kindly consideration; he illustrated it. He preached the doctrine of true democracy, looking at men without the trappings of power and wealth, looking on history not as a record of war, glory and fame, but as a record of the life of men. His sympathy was with the humblest and poorest in their struggles."

The bust, which is the first of several to be presented to the people of the United States while the Sulgrave delegation is here, is the gift of Sir Charles Wakefield. In presenting it he said:

"Lord Bryce was one of my oldest and best friends. We give thanks today for this great man who was privileged to render unique service to his fellow men. He was a historian of good works and warm human sympathies. There have been few men of this generation who have achieved such great heights. His works and record are evidence of the universality of his genius. His knowledge of the lives of the people of many lands was the result of his keen insight in his travels and observation. He won the confidence and good will of men and women. It is right that I should dwell upon his love for the American nation and his endeavors to serve it. If he had written nothing else at all, I think his monumental study of American life, thought and institutions would entitle him to our gratitude and respect."

"It was Lord Bryce who recognized more than a generation ago the splendor of the part reserved for the United States in the development of civilization."

His work has stood the test of time, and much credit is his for the immense progress that has been made since it was first given to the world in friendship and understanding between the two nations."

Miss Freda Wakefield, daughter of Sir Charles, unveiled the bust. It was accepted by the Rev. Caleb R. Stetson, rector of Trinity Church, who said that Trinity parish from its inception was associated by the closest bonds with England and the English Church. Much that makes for the peace of the world depends on the continuance of friendship between the English-speaking nations, he said.

The delegation from Great Britain attending the services included, in addition to Sir Charles and Lady Wakefield and their daughter, Miss Freda, Sir Arthur and Lady Haworth, Lieutenant Governor MacCallum Grant and Mrs. Grant, Sir William Lettis, Harold Spender and Harry S. Perris. On the honorary committee in charge of the services were Elbert H. Gary, Alfred C. Bedford, James Brown, William A. Clark, Barron Collier, George F. Crane, Vernon M. Davis, Richard LaSalle, P. A. S. Franklin, L. Gordon Hamersley, Edward S. Harkness, Archer M. Huntington, J. Newton Lewis, William Barclay Parsons and John D. Rockefeller Jr. The executive committee consisted of George W. Burleigh, the Rev. William B. Kinkaid, Thomas P. Browne Jr. and James B. Stewart.

Police "Rum Hounds" Must Go, Warns Deputy

"Murder a Week From Drunken Patrolmen," Says Leach at a Hearing

Seathing references to "rum hounds" on the police force were made yesterday by John A. Leach, First Deputy Commissioner of Police, during a hearing in Brooklyn of the case of Patrolman John Dolan, of the Butler Street station, who was charged with intoxication on post.

"We have to get rid of the rum hounds on the police force," Deputy Commissioner Leach said. "We are going to get rid of them, and we are well under way now. There is a mur-

der a week from drunken policemen; there have been two since Saturday." Dolan denied that he had been intoxicated. He said that he had been taking treatment for indigestion and had been given a prescription for a liquid medicine by a physician. He offered a sample of the medicine to Commissioner Leach, who refused to examine it. "That's the same old story," Leach told the patrolman.

Dr. Leahy, a Police Department surgeon, said that Dolan had reported to him seven times in June, July and September for illness, and that there was indication then that he had taken alcoholic stimulants. Commissioner Leach made no decision on the case, saying that he would consult Commissioner Enright before deciding what course to take.

Fastest Planes in World Ready for Pulitzer Race

Two New Curtiss Machines, To Be Army Contestants, Arrive at Mt. Clemens

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
MT. CLEMENS, Mich., Oct. 10.—The fastest airplanes in the world are now quartered at Selfridge Field here, in the shape of the two new Curtiss machines which will be army contestants in the Pulitzer Trophy Race next Saturday. The Curtiss entries arrived today via train from Mitchell Field, L. I. The Verville Packard biplane also is here and will be piloted again by Lieutenant Mosley.

Army and navy officials are arriving at Selfridge Field from every section of the country. Secretary of the Navy Denby and General Pershing are expected on Friday.

Bert Acosta, king of American speed pilots, has been barred from the race as a navy flyer, the department believing that an officer should represent the service. Acosta won the Pulitzer race at Omaha last year in a Curtiss navy racer. He may fly this year as a civilian pilot.

Crown Prince Anxious to Help Reunite Nation

Interview Shows Spirit Is Unbroken by Exile, but Illusions of Monarchist Renaissance Are Gone

Accepts His New Status

Believes With Countrymen That Only U. S. Aid Can Revive Hopes of Europe

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Regret that he cannot go back to Germany to aid in reuniting his country is the principal emotion of the Crown Prince, in exile at Wieringen, Holland, according to an authorized interview with him to be printed to-morrow morning by "The Baltimore Sun." The cabled interview, which is copyrighted by that paper, was given to Henry L. Mencken, the critic and essayist, who has been in central Europe for several months. Mr. Mencken comments on the dreariness of the island, which is entirely cut off from the mainland for weeks during the winter. His narrative proceeds:

"But this deadly isolation has failed to make any noticeable impression on the spirit or frame of the prince. There are touches of gray in his sandy hair, but he still is erect as a drill sergeant and as quick in speech and movement. Very tall, slim and lithe, and now smooth-shaven, he looks much like a big boy."

"But certainly there is nothing immature about his ideas. Among all the Germans I have talked to during the past six weeks, ranging from high officials to newspaper editors, and from university professors to business men, I can recall none whose views of past and present events contain less of illusion. He discusses the war objectively and with great shrewdness, and accepts his present position uncomplainingly. It is uncomfortable, but so is every other German position."

"Germany," he said, "faces stupendous tasks and almost intolerable burdens, and it is naturally hard for any German to have to stand by without taking a hand. I sincerely wish I could be more actively employed, but certainly have no desire to complicate

the present situation by raising factional questions. It would be absurd, of course, to say dynastic considerations do not interest me, but they assuredly take second place in my thoughts. In such days as these I am, first of all, a German citizen and soldier. As such my duty is precisely that of every other good German—to subordinate personal fortunes and even personal opinions to the common good. What we need today above all is national unity. A thoroughly united Germany would be unbreakable."

"I asked the prince if he would vote, supposing himself at home. 'Certainly,' he answered; 'my wife always votes. Why shouldn't I?' 'Watchful Major Muedner evidently feared I would ask him how he would vote, but the prince himself saved the situation.'

"I refuse to answer," he said with a smile. 'The ballot is secret by law and I always try to obey the laws.' 'The prince takes a philosophical view of the extravagant tales about him circulated in America during the war. For example, the stories of wholesale burglaries in France. He collects such fables with humorous interest and was apparently delighted with several I contributed from the archives of the Creel Press Bureau.'

"Such nonsensical libels," he said, "do not annoy me half as much as their authors probably think. Abuse of that sort goes with the trade I was born to. If Germany had won a sweeping victory, I'd have got, as Crown Prince, far more than my fair share of the glory and applause. In defeat I receive, perhaps, rather more than a fair share of the blame and execration, both at home and abroad, but such are fortunes of war for commanding officers. I doubt that any sane American seriously believes, to-day, I was guilty of the fantastic crimes laid to me during the war. That madness must necessarily pass. Meanwhile it gives me no concern."

"Like most other Germans, the prince believes the European situation never will be genuinely remedied until the United States takes a hand in it. 'It rather surprises me,' he said, 'that the United States, as a nation, shows little concern about the immediate future here. Things go steadily from bad to worse—I don't mean in Germany alone, but everywhere on the Continent.'

"The law, which is to be tested, was recently enacted by Congress to become effective November 1, and was intended to replace a law which I declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court."

Chicago Board of Trade
To Test Grain Futures Act
CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade voted this evening to test the constitutionality of the grain trade act, which vests in the Secretary of Agriculture the power to regulate dealings in future deliveries of grain.

The law, which is to be tested, was recently enacted by Congress to become effective November 1, and was intended to replace a law which I declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court."

THE TRUTH

"—is also found in frank confession of error"

The Tribune will be glad to receive and publish corrections of inaccuracies in its columns.

In a report of the address delivered at St. Mark's in-the-Bowery on Sunday last which appeared in Monday's Tribune the Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, of Princeton, N. J., was made to say: "Christ made it clear that His ideal of marriage was one man for one woman for eternity."

Dr. Tyson writes to The Tribune: "I should be grateful if you would correct this statement: for, in fact,

I stated directly the opposite, which was that Christ made it clear that his ideal of marriage was one man for one woman until death broke the bond of matrimony."

"This thought I developed at length. Not only is there no reference in any passage in the New Testament to the idea of the bond of matrimony continuing after death, but Christ clearly states elsewhere in the Gospel that in the world of spirits there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage."

Czech Miners Strike

PRAGUE, Oct. 10.—Forty-three thousand coal miners of the Ostrava and Karwin districts went out on strike to-day as the result of a wage dispute. The mines are at a standstill. Railroad lines from Upper Silesia have ceased to operate.

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This splendid oxford is carefully made over a very fine English brogue last of calfskin and imported Scotch grain leathers. The lines are most graceful, and immediately suggest comfort and elegance—a combination achievable only in footwear bearing the Buckingham label.

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